

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Enlarged meeting of the Provisional Central Co-ordinating
Committee (PCCC) for the Study of Celtic Cultures

(Unesco Headquarters, Paris, 16-19 April 1984)

FINAL REPORT

I. Inauguration of the enlarged meeting of the PCCC

1. Mr Bakalcioğlu, Director of the Division of Studies and Dissemination of Cultures, opened the meeting and welcomed the members of the Committee and experts invited (Annex 1). He assured the meeting of Unesco's continuing interest in the study of Celtic cultures, making special mention of Mr Mirosnikov's commitment to the Celtic project and his hard work on its behalf (a view heartily endorsed by the participants of the meeting). Speaking of the proposed project on the History and Culture of the Celts, however, he said that the view of Unesco was that it was not possible to proceed to the preparation of the publication at this stage as there was no financial provision for this in the current biennium. The preparatory work, however, might be started with historical research of Celtic cultures to be undertaken in the context of international co-operation. He wished the meeting a successful conclusion.
2. Mr Mirosnikov in turn welcomed the participants, presented the provisional agenda of the meeting (Annex 2) and spoke about the 'Information Document' (Annex 3); he then proposed the election of the Bureau of the meeting. The provisional agenda having been approved, the meeting elected its Bureau. Professor P. Mac Cana was unanimously elected Chairman of the meeting. Unanimously elected were also as Vice-Chairmen Professor Eva Petres and Professor D. Ellis Evans; Professor D. MacAulay was elected Rapporteur.
3. Professor Mac Cana thanked Mr Bakalcioğlu for opening the meeting and endorsed his remarks concerning Mr Mirosnikov's vigorous efforts 'above and beyond the call of duty' on behalf of the Celtic studies programme. He presented a brief review of the general progress achieved by the Provisional Committee, referring to the consultation meeting held in Dublin (11-14 April 1983) and to the work on the projects of the 'History and Culture of the Celts' and on the 'Archive of Celtic Speech'. The first general meeting of experts in Dublin in 1983, he said, initiated the work. The importance of the present meeting was that it would develop the status of the work from that of a Provisional Committee to that of a permanent International Co-ordinating Committee. It was of great importance that over the next two years clear and tangible progress should be made, and it was the task of the meeting to establish the basis for that progress to be achieved. He hoped that, over that biennium, tangible and concrete support as well as moral support for the Committee's endeavour would continue to be provided by Unesco.

II. Meeting of the Provisional Central Co-ordinating Committee
(16 April 1984)

4. The PCCC met to discuss the co-option of new members and the elaboration of the draft statutes of the International Committee for the Study of Celtic Cultures. After a general discussion based on the decisions taken by the PCCC at the Dublin meeting in April 1983 and adverting particularly to the desirability of regional and disciplinary representation, the Provisional Central Co-ordinating Committee co-opted the following members: Dr Donald MacAuley (Scotland), Professor Jean Le Dú (France), Professor Eva Petres (Hungary), Dr Jiri Bren (Czechoslovakia), Professor Wolfgang Meid (Austria), Professor Eric Hamp (USA), the latter co-option being conditional to Professor Hamp's acceptance.

5. The PCCC discussed then the draft statutes of the International Committee for the Study of Celtic Cultures to be set up during the Paris meeting; the draft statutes as amended by the meeting of the International Committee for the Study of Celtic Cultures on 19 April 1984 were approved (Annex 4).

III. Reports on the progress on the priority projects and discussion of proposals for the future activities of the Central Co-ordinating Committee

6. Archive on Celtic Speech

7. Professor Mac Eoin introduced his report on the activities related to the 'Archive on Celtic Speech' (Annex 5) since its approval at the Dublin consultation (April 1983). He reported that it had been hoped that the Dublin Institute for Advance Studies would provide accommodation for the Central Archive, but that shortage of space and lack of technical back up had made this impossible. The University College (Galway) had, however, made accommodation available and Professor Mac Eoin formally requested permission from PCCC to accept this offer. This was granted unanimously. Professor Mac Eoin said that the Archive Questionnaire has been circulated to institutions in USA but not yet in Canada. He affirmed that tape copies would be held in both central and appropriate national archives. The matter of transcriptions of texts was raised by Professor Bramsbaeck and pursued by Professor Meid and Dr MacLennan. Professor Mac Eoin made the point that the first priority was to rescue material which was at risk, and that in the first instance there would be neither time nor resources available to provide extended transcription. However, it was an important matter which would certainly be kept in mind, especially as if, for example, informants died before the tapes were transcribed it might prove impossible to make an effective transcription. It was agreed that all tapes would be fully indexed with names, dates and general indication of their context whenever possible.

8. Professor Schwab raised the importance of the Celtic substrate elements in Swiss dialects and their collection. This was supported by Professor Poli for northern Italian dialects (who made the point that collection was urgent as not only Celtic dialects were dying out), by Professor Gamito and by Professor Soares for northwest Portugal dialects and by Professor de Hoz for Spanish dialects. It was agreed that a paper on this problem should be prepared by Professor Schwab and others as an annex to the final report of the meeting (Annex 6). The Chairman thanked Professor Mac Eoin for his hard and successful work on the establishment of the Archive.

9. History and Culture of the Celts

10. Professor Schmidt spoke about his paper on the 'History and Culture of the Celts' (Annex 7) and referred to the Bonn Conference on that topic (25-28 October 1982) which was financed by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft

and by the Federal German Republic's National Commission for Unesco. He gave a list of the papers read at the Conference which he hoped would be published within the next year. He said that as it was clear that the plan of the publication prepared by him was, on the evidence presented by the Director of the Division of Studies and Dissemination of Cultures, not acceptable to Unesco, he felt he was flogging a dead horse.

11. Mr Miroshnikov stated that, in the first place, the project was not dead: it was only postponed. The project of study of Celtic cultures has been approved by Unesco's General Conference in Belgrade without budgetary allocation. Of the two projects recommended by the Dublin meeting of experts for inclusion in Unesco's programme - the 'Archive of Celtic Speech' and the 'History and Culture of the Celts' - the first one was considered as more urgent because the living languages were dying out in their traditional form. It was not found possible by Unesco Secretariat, for budgetary reasons, to proceed with the project of the preparation of the 'History and Culture of the Celts' at this stage. The Unesco Programme and Budget for 1984-1985 approved by the 22nd session of Unesco General Conference does not provide possibility to start the preparation of the publication, but it is possible to initiate historical research on Celtic culture which might be regarded as a preliminary stage for the project in question. This could be Professor Schmidt's plan, which Mr Miroshnikov considered a very interesting one, or that plan emended, or even a different plan to cover the same area of study. It was not Unesco's normal procedure to accept just one plan as a fait accompli. It was not necessary to discuss the matter generally and to proceed in patience. This discussion would include Professor Schmidt's plan and other options.

12. Professor Mac Cana summarized the argument to this point and said that it seemed to be the case that if the project was to proceed it might have to be in a slightly amended form. Mr Miroshnikov said emendations were possible and complementary proposals as well. It was for the participants of the meeting to discuss the matter and formulate their proposals. Professor Mac Cana said he thought we should do our best to maintain the project. Professor Mac Eoin said he would very much like to encourage Professor Schmidt to continue with the project. His own initial plans for the Archive of Celtic Speech had been severely curtailed by the meeting of PCCC in Dublin in 1983 in the light of information about the limits of Unesco's budget. However, real progress had been possible within those attenuated limits. It was necessary to be optimistic and to persist and try to realize the project in the long term. Professor Petres thought that the publication of the Bonn Conference papers would form a very useful basis for development. Professor Schmidt said that it took a long time to get the papers from some of the contributors, but the publication should take place within eighteen months.

13. Professor Evans said that at the Dublin consultation meeting they were told that development would have to await this meeting, and now it is not possible to proceed. Mr Miroshnikov said that it was proper to discuss proposals for the programme of historical research, as indicated in Unesco's programme, and not for the preparation of the publication. Professor Meid said that there should not be too much delay as many contributors were getting on in years and economy of time was necessary, especially as the project involved a very considerable future projection. It was necessary to have a goal and to be allowed to proceed with necessary preliminary work. Professor Mac Eoin asked Mr Miroshnikov if he envisaged a future meeting on Professor Schmidt's proposals, if they were

not to be developed at this stage. Mr Miroshnikov repeated that what was involved was a deferment of publication, not of preparation. Paragraph 11235 of the Unesco's programme kept the project of historical studies open, but it does not provide the possibility of the preparation of the fundamental publication in question during the period 1984-1985.

14. Celtic Cultures Newsletter

15. Professor Mac Cana defined the basic function of the Newsletter as that of forming a basic tangible informational link between Celtic scholars involved in a range of different disciplines. He considered it should contain new items, notice of important developments, discoveries and publications and perhaps a couple of brief overview articles on areas of special interest. He reported that with sanction of the PCCC he had asked Professor Anders Alqvist of Galway, to help him with future issues of the Newsletter. He made the point that the success of the Newsletter depended on correspondents keeping the compilers informed of events in their countries and in their disciplines. In reply to Professor Jartseva he said it was hoped to produce one issue a year to begin with and later to increase the frequency of publication. In reply to Professor Mac Eoin he said that the proposed system of nominated correspondents for each country had not yet been established but this would be achieved in due course. Professor Bramsbaeck considered that it would be very useful to get information of institutions where Celtic was studied and taught and to know what was being done there. Professor Mac Cana replied that one function of the Newsletter was to cover areas not hitherto well covered, particularly outside the disciplines of philology and linguistics. Dr MacLennan questioned the policy of publishing articles in a Newsletter. Professor Mac Cana explained that these were not research articles but brief notices of the fact that important research was in progress.

16. Professor Mac Cana asked Mr Miroshnikov to give some indication of the funding possibilities for the Newsletter in the future. Mr Miroshnikov stated that he envisaged the same contractual arrangement being applied to the second issue of the Newsletter as to the first. Concerning the content of the Newsletter he considered that news should come first; some information that was not news to some people was nevertheless news to others. Institutional information was very important and brief common interest articles and reviews of important publications were not excluded.

IV. Drawing up of a programme of historical research on Celtic Cultures

17. Professor Mac Cana opened the discussion by saying that difficulties had clearly arisen but Mr Miroshnikov had made it clear that progress was possible within the limits of Unesco's procedures and finances. Professor Meid indicated that there was much to be done within existing structures without incurring much extra expense and that could form a basis for progress. Professor de Hoz thought it possible to make a compromise between two seemingly conflicting goals, that of producing scholarly works designed by and for experts and that of producing works palatable to the general public. It should be possible to give priority to the scholarly study of topics, the knowledge of which is not inadequate at the moment, in order to incorporate the results of these studies in a general presentation. Other aspects of the scholarly study can wait until a later date.

18. Professor Kruegar considered that one might decide to write a regional, national history of the Celts, or to write about the Celts in general. The major drawback of the first method would be that there would be no global overview of the history of the Celts. He suggested that we should decide on a general history having two bases: (i) archaeology and (ii) philology and linguistics. This should be chronologically based, on the model of the History and Culture of the Germans and of the Slavs. This model would provide a precise guideline for authors and help them to establish a disciplined and integrated viewpoint. This would be to the benefit of the reader who would find answers to questions such as: Who were the Celts? Where and when did they appear? Why was their civilization arrested in its development? As archaeologist he would insist that a group of archaeologists from all countries should come together to work out a plan of development of the project.
19. Professor Meid offered some comments on both Professor Schmidt's and Professor Krueger's models. He considered them to be different in part but not entirely contradictory. He thought it essential that language and literature should come together in a major volume. He considered it possible to approach some topics, such as archaeology, e.g. chronologically and some as folklore, e.g. only descriptively. We should find a sensible way to make the two points of view compatible. He considered we should not condense too much, or popularize without having a solid scholarly basis first.
20. Professor Petres agreed with Professor Krueger's plan. The first volume should be archaeological and the methodology should be chronologically based. Experts should be charged with responsibilities for different areas and topics. Professor Le Dû said that it was important to bear in mind the ideological aspects of Celtic historical studies, to consider the uses of Celticity and why the Celts were popularized at particular historical junctures.
21. Professor Jartseva said it was difficult to reconcile the demands of the ordinary reader and the scholar. She supported Professor Krueger's historical model as she considered that it best reflected the historical process.
22. A general introduction would be necessary in order to cater for the public. We must always keep the goal of publication in mind. Professor Krueger agreed that there was a need for a general introduction.
23. In response to a question from Professor Krueger, Professor Schmidt said that there were many attractive features to Professor Krueger's model but it proposed something quite different from his proposals and was different from what he had envisaged from the beginning. As to the question of introduction, it was necessary to remember that we were dealing with people and therefore it was necessary to state things in terms that made sense to them and to deal with what was important and comprehensible to them. On the matter of chronology, there was a clear chronological basis to his plan, but there were obvious limits to the application of a chronological model.
24. Professor Mac Cana said that the discussion was extremely useful. The only formal plan before the meeting was Professor Schmidt's. The concept was a splendid one and should be developed, but there was the practical difficulty that there was no sanction or provision foreseen for the moment to handle the end product. If we decided to proceed it would be up to the PCCC to discuss the proposals and modify them if necessary (as happened to Professor Mac Eoin's proposals for the Archive).

25. Professor Evans hoped that in the light of the backing given to the two schemes in Dublin this scheme would be proceeded with. Professor Mac Cana agreed in principle but said we had to face up to reality: a plan was presented and it was necessary to deal with it in terms of the procedure set down by Unesco. Professor Meid agreed that a decision should be taken to begin the co-ordination of the scholarly study. A statement of intent should be made to this effect. If, in the end, it was rejected by Unesco, perhaps some other publisher could be persuaded to take it on. Professor Mac Cana agreed that perhaps some publisher might take it up with Unesco backing.
26. In response to a question from Professor Mac Eoin Mr Miroshnikov said that there was no series of publications in Unesco into which volumes of the proposed History could be fitted directly. It was more correct to think in terms of a History of the Celts in its own terms.
27. About the plan of the historical research in Celtic cultures Dr MacLennan raised the problem of a too academic interpretation of Celtic history and cultures. He said that on a careful reading this was covered in Professor Schmidt's plan of presentation. He asked if Mr Miroshnikov thought that this would suffice from Unesco's point of view. Mr Miroshnikov said that the point at issue was not simply what would suffice Unesco, but the matter to be kept in mind was that there were particular difficulties, both financial and other which had a bearing on the matter. It was important that any work on the History and Cultures of the Celts should make the maximum impact on the general public. It should serve the purpose of dissemination of knowledge on Celtic cultures to the world at large. It would be necessary first to have a good introductory chapter for that purpose. It did not seem to him that presentation of history and culture of the Celts mainly by subjects or disciplines would serve best the purpose. Chronological approach would be more appropriate. The plans of two comprehensive works on the Celtic history and culture already published - those of Jan Filip's 'Celtic civilization and its heritage', and 'The Celtic realms' by Ms Dillou and N. Chadzick - to which Professor Schmidt referred as examples would not suit better the purpose than the encyclopaedia proposed. Mr Miroshnikov then underlined the importance of such a subject as contemporary Celtic culture, which cannot be treated sufficiently within the framework of the plan under consideration.
28. Professor Schmidt said it was the aim of the proposed study of the Celts to be comprehensive in coverage but not exhaustive in detail. It was pointed out by Professor de Hoz and others that although good books on Celtic history exist many were now partially out-of-date, especially on the material culture aspects. So there was a pressing problem of scholarly research to be tackled. But in any case before presenting to the general public a work on the History and Culture of the Celts it would be necessary to make available to the scholarly world some researches actually in progress. That was the case at least for the Celts on the Iberian Peninsula upon whose importance in chronological terms he insisted.
29. Professor Mac Cana said that discussions showed that there were strong differences of viewpoint on the sort of plan we should pursue in the presentation of the history and culture. Mr Miroshnikov agreed that there were clearly differences between different concepts of writing the History and Culture of the Celts but hoped that these could be reconciled. Professor Evans said that there was much ignorance of the Celts which ought to be rectified. Professor Poli said that there were many popular books on the Celts but what was required was a good academic series. He maintained that the points raised by Professor Le Dû on the promotion of Celticity and other ideological manifestations were most important. Dr MacLennan considered that the work should include a discussion on Celtic consciousness.

30. Professor Mac Cana pointed out that as many historical texts were no longer considered entirely sound academic sources any system accepted should be open to autocriticism and external criticism.
31. The problem was raised of the relationship between history and archaeology. Professor Bren thought that chronological principle should be followed in the plan of the proposed publication. He agreed to formulate his own proposal which is annexed to the report of the meeting (Annex 9).
32. Professor de Hoz considered there were two points of view on history of the Celts, the chronological and the distributive one. Both have valid aspects and should be complementary.
33. Professor Schmidt was asked to sum up progress so far. He considered that progress indicated we should proceed on scholarly basis but the presentation should not only be for experts but for educated laymen. He thought the idea of a glossary of terms very useful. On the actual size of the work he said that what he had presented was simply a set of proposals, but that it was necessary to agree on the proportions of the study. A substantial work was required. It would not be too much use to produce a small volume on Celts. Professor Mac Cana considered the matter should at this stage be referred to the International Committee on the Study of Celtic Cultures.

V. Meeting of the International Committee for the Study of Celtic Cultures

34. The first item to be discussed was the appointment of office bearers. Professor Mac Cana was appointed President, Professor Meid was appointed Vice-President and Professor MacAulay was appointed Secretary.
35. The Committee then proceeded to consider the proposals for the project on the History and Culture of the Celts. It was clear from the discussion in the general meeting that there was a considerable diversity of views on the best ways to proceed with this project. After a prolonged discussion in which these different points of view received a substantial airing it was agreed that a working party should be set up to attempt to arrive at a compromise which would enable development on the project to proceed. The Committee recommended that Professor Schmidt's plan should form the basis of discussion together with a compromise plan presented by Professor Meid (Annex 10) and taking into consideration alternative schemes presented by Professor Krueger, Professor de Hoz and Professor Bren. It was hoped that a plan of procedure agreeable to members would emanate from the working party in the near future. After a long discussion on the procedures to be followed, on the optimal size of the book and on the balance of the membership, it was agreed that suggestions from the members of the International Committee should be forwarded to the officers of the Committee in order to let them select the membership of the working party.

36. Statutes of the International Committee for the Study of Celtic Cultures

Professor Mac Cana introduced the States for the International Committee which were accepted with some minor amendments (Annex 4). At this stage Professor Soares presented a statement to the International Committee for the Study of Celtic Cultures (Annex 11).

VI. Adoption of the final report of the meeting

The Chairman presented the final report to the members of the meeting. The report was unanimously adopted. The Chairman thanked the participants for their attendance at the meeting and for their help in reaching conclusions which

would produce fruitful results in due course. He thanked the Rapporteur for producing the draft report in time for the final session. The Chairman expressed his gratitude, which was echoed by the whole meeting, to Mr Miroshnikov for his guidance on Unesco protocol and for his efforts on behalf of the programme for the historical study of Celtic cultures. Mr Miroshnikov, in turn, thanked Professor Mac Cana, the Chairman, Professors Eva Petres and Ellis Evans, Vice-Chairmen and Professor Donald MacAulay, the Rapporteur, and all participants of the meeting on behalf of Unesco for their valuable contribution to develop the project on the study of Celtic cultures.

ANNEX 1

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

I. Provisional Central Co-ordinating Committee's members

Prof. Proinsias MAC CANA	President of the Royal Irish Academy Department of Early (including Mediaeval) Irish University College DUBLIN 4 (Ireland)
Prof. Gearoid MAC EOIN	Department of Old and Middle Irish University College GALWAY (Ireland)
Prof. D. EVANS	Professor of Celtic Jesus College OXFORD (United Kingdom)
Prof. Karl Horst SCHMIDT	Sprachwissenschaftliches Institut der Universität Bonn Anderschlosskirche 2 D-5300 BONN 1 (F.R.G.)

II. Experts

Prof.(Mrs.) Birgit BRAMSBÆCK	Spraakvetenskapliga Sektionen, University of Uppsala, Box 256 S-75015 UPPSALA (Sweden)
Dr. Jiri BREN	Na Petrinach 29 PRAGUE 6 (Czechoslovakia)
Prof. Javier de HOZ	Departamento de Filologia Griega Facultad de Filologia Palacio de Anaya Universidad de Salamanca SALAMANCA (Spain)
Prof.(Mrs.) V. JARTSEVA	c/o USSR National Commission 9, Kalinina Avenue MOSCOW G-19 (USSR)
Prof. Bruno KRUEGER	Weizenweg 59 a 1140 BERLIN (German Democratic Republic)
Prof. Jean LE DU	Professeur de celtique, Centre de recherche bretonne et celtique, Université de Bretagne occidentale, B.P. 860 29279 BREST (France)
Dr. Donald MACAULAY	Department of Celtic, University of Aberdeen Department of Celtic, King's College OLD ABERDEEN AB9 2UB (United Kingdom)

Dr. Gordon W. MACLENNAN	Department of Modern Languages University of Ottawa OTTAWA (Canada)
Dr. Wolfgang MEID	Reithmannstr. 20 A-6020 INNSBRUCK (Austria)
Prof. Eva PETRES	Curator, Museum Istvaan Kiraaly, SZEKESFEHERVAR/H-8001 (Hungary)
Prof. Diego POLI	Via G. Bazzoni, 7(2a) 00195 ROMA (Italy)
Prof. Luis Ribeiro SOARES	Rua de Conceicao, no. 125-3º Esq. 1200 LISBON (Portugal)
Prof. Hanni SCHWAB	29 Route Joseph Chaley CH-1700 FRIBOURG (Switzerland)

III. Observers

Dr. (Mrs.) Teresa ARNAUD	c/o Commission nationale portugaise Avda Infante Sante no. 42 1300 LISBON (Portugal)
Mrs. Marguerida Pineiro CHAGAS	Université Libre de LISBONNE (Portugal)

IV. Unesco Secretariat

Mr. A. BAKKALCIOGLU	Director of the Division of Studies and Dissemination of Cultures
Mr. Lev I. MIROSHNIKOV	Division of Studies and Dissemination of Cultures, Section of European Studies
Miss Claudie BOSSUT	Division of Studies and Dissemination of Cultures
Mrs. Michèle CAMOUS	Division of Studies and Dissemination of Cultures
Mrs. Christiane LEGROS	Division of Studies and Dissemination of Cultures

ANNEX 2

AGENDA

1. Inauguration of the enlarged meeting of the PCCC
 - (a) Opening speech of the representative of the Director-General of Unesco
 - (b) Speech of the President of PCCC
 - (c) Presentation and approval of the Agenda
 - (d) Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Rapporteur
2. Meeting of the PCCC
 - (a) Co-opting of new members of the PCCC
 - (b) Elaboration of the draft statutes of the permanent central co-ordinating committee for the study of Celtic cultures
3. Reports on the progress achieved in the realization of priority projects and discussion of the proposals concerning the plan of future activities of the PCCC
 - (a) 'Thesaurus of Celtic Speech' (Professor Mac Eoin)
 - (b) 'History and Cultures of the Celts' (Professor Schmidt)
4. Drawing up of the programme of historical research on Celtic cultures
5. Adoption of the Statutes of the Committee (prepared by the Working Group)
6. Adoption of the Final Report of the meeting (including the Committee's proposals concerning Unesco's programme of historical research on Celtic cultures).

ANNEX 3

INFORMATION DOCUMENT

I. The new project on the Study of Celtic Cultures has been introduced into Unesco regular programme in pursuance to the resolution adopted by the twenty-first session of the Unesco General Conference held in Belgrade in October 1980. The experts meeting on the Study of Celtic Cultures, organized in Dublin in November 1981, at the invitation of the Government of Ireland, with the purposes of formulating research programme and establishing a system of co-ordination of the study in the framework of international co-operation, served as departure point for the new project.

The projects concerning the themes of research, publications, compilation of bibliographies, restoration of monuments of Celtic arts, organization of exhibition and other means of promotion of the knowledge of cultural heritage of the Celts were recommended at this meeting, which was attended by the experts coming from 16 Unesco European Member States. They suggested that, among other projects, special priority should be given to two of them:

- (1) the compilation of a Thesaurus of living speech, on video tape and film, in those countries where the Celtic languages are still spoken; and
- (2) the compilation of a comprehensive survey, in one or two volumes, of the History and Culture of the Celts (Professor Schmidt and Krueger). (See attached document 'Meeting of experts on Celtic cultures', Dublin, 17-19 November 1981, Final Report - CC-81/CONF.606, Paris 22 January 1982).

It was then recommended that an international committee be set up, to ensure liaison between institutes and research centres co-operating in the implementation of the projects approved by the meeting, and that the publication of a periodical newsletter would be the task of this committee.

It was then proposed and unanimously accepted by the experts that, as a preliminary measure, a provisional central co-ordinating committee consisting of Professor Mac Cana (Chairman), Professor Mac Eoin and Professor Schmidt, initiators of the priority projects, and Professor Ellis Evans, organizing secretary of the seventh congress of Celtic studies, be set up, with powers to delegate tasks to its members, to co-opt additional members when necessary.

II. Development of the project since November 1981

After carefully considering proposals of the experts meeting in Dublin, against the background of the budgetary resources which might be available, Unesco's Secretariat found it possible to undertake few activities which could give a start to the priority project proposed by the meeting. But it is felt necessary to concentrate first at the preparation of the Thesaurus of Celtic speech, which was considered most urgent by its very nature. Other moves were in respect to the History and Culture of the Celts project and to co-ordinating activity of the Provisional Central Co-ordinating Committee, including publishing of the Newsletter.

(a) Thesaurus of Celtic Speech

Consultation on the preparation of the Thesaurus was organized in Dublin in April 1983, in co-operation with the Irish National Commission for Unesco. This consultation meeting was combined with that of the members of the Provisional Central Co-ordinating Committee. The main task of the meeting was to discuss the draft plan of the execution of this project prepared by Professor Mac Eoin, under contract with Unesco. The consultation group approved the document with some amendments proposed as a result of the discussions. Agreement was also reached on the problem of practical co-ordination of work on the collect of speech material by institutions and research centres in Brittany, Ireland, Scotland and Wales - four areas where Celtic languages are still spoken. It was proposed that the institution bearing co-ordinating responsibilities in the area concerned would be:

- the University of Brest (for Breton);
- the Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies (for Irish);
- the University of Aberdeen (for Scottish-Gaelic);
- the Welsh Folk Museum, St Fagan's, in Cardiff (for Welsh).

It was decided that Professor Mac Eoin would act as the Project Director, while Professor le DÚ, Dr Mac Aulay and Dr Awbery would be members of the team responsible for carrying out the project of the collect of speech material in the respective Celtic areas concerned.

Before starting the task of collection, it was agreed that a survey of all existing collections of Celtic speech materials held in institutional and private collections in the world should be undertaken. A questionnaire on the subject which has been adopted by the consultation group has been circulated to all centres of Celtic languages studies during 1983 as a first practical step in implementation of the project. At the consultation Professor Mac Eoin proposed to substitute the word 'Archive' to 'Thesaurus' in the title of the project on Celtic languages. This proposal was approved. (See Report on the Consultation on preparation of the 'Thesaurus of Celtic Speech', and of the Meeting of the Provisional Central Committee on Celtic Cultures, Dublin, 11-14 April 1983).

(b) History and Culture of the Celts

Professor Schmidt, initiator of the project on the preparation of a survey of 'History and Culture of the Celts' at the meeting of experts in Dublin, was asked by Unesco Secretariat at the beginning of 1982 to prepare proposals on the plan of such a survey. This has been done with the intention to have in hand preliminary draft plan by the time the matter of introducing publication of the History and Culture of Celts is decided.

The Draft Plan of the 'History' prepared by Professor Schmidt proposes five volumes intended 'to a general educated public and to scholars', devoted to the history of Celtic peoples and their cultural contacts, the geography of Celtic countries, archaeology, arts and crafts, Celtic languages, literatures, their mythology, religion, folklore and music, the general characteristics of Celtic society, etc.

Prof. Schmidt submitted his plan for consideration to the participants of the international conference organized by himself in Bonn in October 1982, in co-operation with the National Commission of the Federal Republic of Germany (Information on this conference may be found in the first issue of the 'Celtic Cultures Newsletter'). The text of the draft plan, which is being

distributed to the participants of the present meeting, will serve as the main document for discussion of the programme of the historical research of Celtic cultures, an important item of the agenda of the meeting.

(c) Activities of the Provisional Central Co-ordinating Committee (PCCC)

The Committee had its first official meeting during the consultation on the preparation of the 'Thesaurus of Celtic Speech' held in Dublin in April 1983. It discussed current problems of development of Unesco Celtic Study project which included, among others, the problems of co-ordination of the work already started, the publication of the 'Celtic Cultures Newsletter', the co-optation of new members and the setting up of the permanent international co-ordinating committee. Particular attention was given to the question of equitable representation in the future Committee of scholars from different countries of Europe and North America, and of specialists in the different fields of Celtology. The decision and recommendation taken during this meeting are recorded in its final report and referred in the Report of the Dublin meeting of 1983 cited above.

The publication of the first issue of the 'Celtic Culture Newsletter' in June 1983, due to the untiring efforts of Prof. Mac Cana, Chairman of the PCCC, marked an important step towards establishing a system of mutual information and co-ordination of the work of specialists participating in the Unesco project on the Study of Celtic Cultures.

One additional event deserves to be mentioned here, although it is not related directly to the PCCC activity, that of holding the Seventh International Congress of Celtic Studies in Oxford, in July 1983, which is the oeuvre of Prof. D. Ellis Evans, the Organizing Secretary of the Congress and member of the Provisional Co-ordinating Committee.

III. Purposes of the PCCC's meeting in Paris

Unesco's Programme and Budget for 1984-1985, approved by the General Conference of the Organization at its twenty-second session (November 1983), provides inter alia certain facilities for the prolongation and further development of the study of Celtic cultures initiated in 1981, as a result of the decisions adopted by the former General Conference. The programme provides some facilities for the work in the field of Celtic languages, i.e. preparation of the Thesaurus of Celtic Speech, and also to start historical studies of Celtic cultures. Financial assistance to the activity of the Central Co-ordinating Committee for Celtic Studies and that of the publishing Information Bulletin is also mentioned in the new programme (see texts of the paragraphs of the Unesco Programme and Budget for 1984-1985 in the Annex to this document). The principal aims of holding the meeting of the Provisional Central Co-ordinating Committee in Paris are:

to provide to the Committee facilities to meet and discuss the current problems of co-ordination of the work already started within the framework of Unesco's project of Celtic studies; and

to facilitate to the Provisional Committee its further strengthening by way of co-optation of the new members and adoption of its statutes. The desirability of holding such a meeting at the beginning of 1984 has been expressed by the PCCC at its previous session in Dublin last April.

Another aim would be the discussion of the programme of historical studies envisaged by Unesco's Programme and Budget for the biennium 1984-1985. A number of specialists from various countries of Europe and Northern America have been invited to take part in the discussion in their private capacity and to contribute to the task of elaboration of such a programme. There is an urgent need in information concerning the research institutions and centres and individual specialists who might take part in the study of history and culture of Celtic peoples to be undertaken. The plan of comprehensive Survey on the History and Culture of the Celts, prepared by Prof. Schmidt, Member of the PCCC, will be the subject of consideration by the meeting.

Finally, it is understood that the organization of the enlarged meeting of PCCC in Unesco's Headquarters will provide Committee's members and experts with the opportunity of meeting each other in order to exchange information and discuss informally of problems of common interest in their respective fields of Celtic studies.

Parts of the text of the Unesco Programme
and Budget for 1984-1985 related to the
study of Celtic cultures

Major Programme XI - Culture and the Future

Programme XI.2 - Cultural Identity and Intercultural Relations

Subprogramme XI.2.1 - Knowledge of Cultures and Promotion of Cultural
Identities

Programme action 6 - Historical studies and research on cultures

para 11235

Historical research on Celtic cultures - In accordance with the recommendations of the meeting of experts held in Dublin in 1981, a programme of studies on the history and culture of the Celts will be undertaken in the context of international co-operation. This programme will be drawn up by the Central Co-ordinating Committee for Celtic Studies (category VI) which will hold a meeting at Headquarters for this purpose. The Committee will receive financial and technical assistance in order to co-ordinate work on specific priority programme topics and for the publication of the Information Bulletin on Celtic Studies.

Programme action 7 - Promotion of local, national and regional languages

para 11250

Celtic languages - A start will be made on the preparation of a thesaurus of the spoken language in countries in which Celtic languages are still alive, the recommendations made at the consultation held in Dublin on the subject in 1983 serving as the basis for this.

ANNEX 4

STATUTES OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE
STUDY OF CELTIC CULTURES (ICSCC) (1)

- (a) There shall be established herewith a Committee to be known as the 'International Committee for the Study of Celtic Cultures', hereinafter called 'The Committee'.
- (b) The Provisional International Co-ordinating Committee, which was established at the meeting of experts in Celtic cultures in Dublin (17-19 November 1981), is now replaced by the Committee constituted under these Statutes.
- (c) The object of the Committee is the promotion of the study of the cultures of the Celtic peoples from the earliest times to the present day.
- (d) In advancing its object the Committee encourages international exchanges in all its forms, organizes meetings of specialists and promotes the publication of scientific documents and of the Newsletter.
- (e) The Committee co-operates with existing institutions in the promotion of its aims and seeks to co-ordinate their scientific activities in the common interest. It also takes the initiative in organizing scientific activities.
- (f) The Committee consists of a maximum of eleven members.
- (g) The Committee has the following Officers: President, who is Chairman of its meetings, Vice-President, and Secretary who acts as Rapporteur and assists the President with the Committee's correspondence.
- (h) The Committee meets at least every second year.
- (i) Decisions of the Committee, including changes in these Statutes, are taken by a simple majority of those present and voting at a meeting.
- (j) Motions for changes of statute must be notified to the President or to the Secretary in good time and must appear on the Agenda of the meeting.
- (k) The Committee shall study the possibility of establishing an International Association for the Study of Celtic Cultures and take such steps as may seem necessary to that end.
- (l) The Committee will serve, in the first instance, until the establishment of the International Association for the Study of Celtic Cultures under the constitution of which a new Committee will be formed.

(1) This text constitutes the final version of the Statutes as amended and approved at the first meeting of the ICSCC, held in Unesco's Headquarters on 19 April 1984.

ANNEX 5

ARCHIVE OF CELTIC SPEECH
PROGRESS REPORT 1983-1984 BY PROFESSOR G. MAC EOIN (IRELAND)

1. In accordance with the directions of the Consultative Meeting held in Dublin, 11-14 April 1983, Professor Jean le DÚ, Dr G.M. Awbery and Mr Donald Macaulay were informed by the undersigned that they had been appointed National Co-ordinators for their own language areas and they were requested to get the approval of their own institutions for their participation in the Archive project. This approval was granted in all cases.
2. The Plan for the establishment of an Archive of Celtic Speech was emended in accordance with the decisions of the Consultative Group. The Questionnaire and Circulation-list were also revised and copies of all these documents sent to Unesco.
3. In June 1983 the Questionnaire was printed (1000 copies) and stationery purchased. Supplies of both were distributed to the National Co-ordinators at the time of the Seventh International Congress of Celtic Studies in Oxford in July.
4. The Questionnaire was circulated by the National Co-ordinators during the Autumn and replies were requested by 31 December. To date the response rate has been about 40 per cent over all. Replies continue to come in. Reminder letters are being sent and personal contacts are being made to bring in the outstanding responses, some of which relate to institutions known to possess large holdings of speech material on tape.
5. The Consultative Meeting in Dublin considered that it would be necessary for the National Co-ordinators to meet after the completion of the survey in order to plan further action. This meeting is being arranged for late September in Cardiff. It will review the responses to the Questionnaire, decide which of the smaller collections should first be copied to ensure their preservation, discuss the form in which the results of the Questionnaire should be published, decide on technical standards for copying material and for future recordings, decide on technical standards for the storage and cataloguing of archival material, and discuss any other relevant matters that arise.
6. Following a decision of the Consultative Meeting in Dublin an approach was made to the School of Celtic Studies at the Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies inviting the School to become the Centre for the Archive of Celtic Speech. However, owing to lack of space and of suitably qualified technical staff the Governing Board of the School were unable to accept the invitation. Since then University College, Galway, by making certain alterations in the space allocated to the Departments of Irish, has provided two rooms. One of these is an archive room with air conditioning and humidity control for the storage of tapes and will accommodate up to 8000 7" open-spool tapes. The second room will house recording equipment. Studio and other technical facilities already existing in the College will be at the disposal of the Archive as required. The approval of the International Co-ordinating Committee is sought for this arrangement.
7. During the year the undersigned, having occasion to visit Cardiff, Uppsala, and Helsinki, called on the Dialect Archive of the Welsh Folk Museum, on the Swedish Dialect Archive, on the Finnish-Swedish Archive, the Finnish Dialect Archive, and the Archive of the Finnish Literary Society, acquainting himself with their working methods and informing them of the establishment of the Archive of Celtic Speech.

ANNEX 6SUGGESTIONS SUBMITTED BY
PROFESSOR HANNI SCHWAB OF FRIBOURG (SWITZERLAND)

Recent archaeological and anthropological research in the Early Middle Ages in Switzerland (the Swiss plateau to the west of Solothurn) testifies to a strong Celtic tradition. This suggests that the same tradition must also exist in the Swiss-German dialects (western part) and the varieties of patois encountered in French-speaking Switzerland. It would be appropriate to include these dialects and patois in the programme of Celtic linguistic studies. In order to draw up the card index, 'Das Archiv der Schweizerdeutschen Dialekte' (Idiotikon) in Zürich and 'Le glossaire des patois romands' in Lausanne could be consulted.

ANNEX 7

HISTORY AND CULTURE OF THE CELTS
DRAFT PLAN OF A COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY
PROPOSED BY PROFESSOR K.H. SCHMIDT (FRG) (1)

The intention of the projected publication is twofold : a) to contribute to the general history of human culture and civilization by evaluating Celtic history and culture and its fundamental influence on Europe; b) to make an effort, as Chadwick and Dillon's book 'The Celtic Realm', 1972 (Preface) put it, 'to present the Celts in history as one people, with a common tradition and a common character'. The realization of these intentions can, to my mind, be best achieved by the conception of a comprehensive encyclopaedia. 'Encyclopaedia' in this context does not mean a dictionary of technical terms, but rather "the representation of coherent fields of knowledge in their breadth and depth". The projected publication will be addressed both to a general educated public and to the scholars who are interested in different fields of history and culture. Therefore it will be vital to differentiate clearly between the general text and more detailed information: the former should be free from unproven hypotheses. The latter should be given separately by means of footnotes and supplements.

<u>Volume I</u> (two sections)	I.1 - <u>General introduction</u> (including intention and arrangement of the work; time and area subdivisions; sources)	1%
	- Celtic peoples: past and present (Ireland, Isle of Man, Scotland, Wales, Cornwall, Brittany, ancient Britain, continental Celtic)	9%
	I.2 - Geography of Celtic countries (in general)	1%
	- Celtic history (in general)	7%
	- Cultural contacts	<u>2%</u> 20%
<u>Volume II</u> (two sections)	II.1 - Archaeology	15%
	II.2 - Arts (pictorial arts)	8%
	Crafts	5%
	Cumulative evidence	<u>2%</u> 30%
<u>Volume III</u> (two sections)	III.1 - Language	12%
	III.2 - Literature	<u>18%</u> 30%

(1) This text is a summary of a document of 21 pages presented by Professor Schmidt at the Bonn Conference. The entire text can be sent on request

<u>Volume IV</u> (three sections)	- Further aspects of communication	
	IV.1 - Society; Law	5% and 2%
	IV.2 - Mythology; Christian religion	5% and 2%
	IV.3 - Folklore; Music	<u>4% and 2%</u>
		20%

V. Indexes

Glossary of terms (with definitions)
General bibliography.

Summing up, I propose an encyclopaedia of at least 4.000 pages and a separate Index volume. The space given to the single subjects is indicated in percentage. (1)

(1) The Index volume is not taken into account at his preliminary proposals for the financing of the publication. Professor Schmidt gives a slightly different figure for the percentage of the space given to the separate subjects.

ANNEX 8

STATEMENT BY PROFESSOR BRUNO KRUEGER (GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC)

In Dublin and Bonn we discussed the importance of writing a history of the Celts while bearing in mind the need to reflect on how the project could be carried out. The first steps have now been taken, and I should like to emphasize that a work in several volumes on the history of the Celts will provide something hitherto lacking. Different approaches are possible: the work could be either a general history or a history of the Celts forming on the whole a general account.

Although the Celts are no doubt of greater importance for Irish history than for German history, for instance, we must not produce merely a research work on national histories, which would amount to a treatise on the history of the Celts in the various countries but not a global overview. I admit that this approach could be envisaged, but it would give us no chance of obtaining the maximum historical result. As I see it, it should be borne in mind as a last resort.

Let us now turn to the representation of the history of the Celts as a general account in several parts. Beginning with the formation of the Celts in the seventh or sixth century B.C. and continuing up to the completion of their autonomous and social development shortly before the start of our era, this work should comprise two parts:

1. history based on archaeological sources;
2. history based on philological and folklore sources.

The conflict between the Celts and the Roman Empire would occupy a special place. This presentation seems desirable to me, since it takes account of archaeological sources and of their chronology. It would resemble the works published under the title 'The History and Culture of the Germans and of the Slavs'.

With these explanations I have tried to highlight the form of research and the presentation that have my preference. It will naturally require a profound knowledge of history and hence a suitable plan for the guidance of the authors. It will entail greater integration on the part of the authors and consequently greater discipline. I am sure that such a study would be in line with the interests of readers and best able to supply answers to the following questions: Who were the Celts? How were the groups formed? Where and how did they live? Why was their history interrupted? What force halted their historical development? What was the Celtic language, and how old is the earliest evidence of it? Where has the Celtic heritage been preserved up to now, and why?

As an archaeologist, I should like to emphasize the importance of using archaeological sources when presenting the first part. I would remind you of all that is associated with, for instance, La Tène culture, the centres of Numantia, Bibracte and Alesia; also the excavations of centres similar to towns. Think of the oppida of Manching (Federal Republic of Germany) and Steinburg (near Römheld, German Democratic Republic). Think also of Zavist and Stradonice in Czechoslovakia and finally also of the influences of the Celts, particularly in German population centres, that are evident only from archaeological sources.

In order to carry the project through, I propose that we call upon a group of archaeologists to work out ideas for the plan of the first part of the history of the Celts, but such a group cannot work within French, British, German and Austrian archaeologists.

Thank you for your attention.

ANNEX 9

THE HISTORY AND CULTURE OF THE CELTS: A HISTORICAL SCHEME FOR
UNESCO PUBLICATION, PROPOSED BY DR JIRI BREN (CZECHOSLOVAKIA)

I propose a chronologically based scheme for the envisaged Unesco publication 'The History and Culture of the Celts' as follows.

In the second half of the Iron Age the Celts had influence on the history of most European nations and thus contributed to the climax of the prehistoric development of human civilization north of the Alps. After the loss of Celtic political independence and the fall of the Roman Empire with its levelling trends in culture and the onset of Christianity, new state and ethnic units were arising in Europe whose history and culture began to develop on a substantially changed economic, social and cultural basis. At that time the Celtic heritage manifests itself in a conspicuous form only in the west part of the Continent - mainly in its insular area. The first chapter of the Celtic history (both prehistoric and ancient times) on the Continent is close without any doubt with the loss of their political power at the beginning of the Roman and German occupation.

In the following period (medieval) the Celtic culture was developing along divergent lines - especially within the newly arising cultures of the awakening of West European nations with the main centre in the insular area. Whereas on the Continent the influence of the Celtic culture was fading - their heritage appears sporadically mainly in the economic field - in the insular area (especially in Ireland and Scotland, but also in Wales and Bretagne), their cultural development was going on e.g. in literature, book painting, fine handicraft, etc.

The modern times - with delight in the old history which appeared in the nineteenth century - have evoked reminiscence of the ancient past. A number of artists on the Continent are making use of some old Celtic subjects in music and literature, still remaining within their national cultural spheres. On the islands, however, the Celtic cultural heritage may be registered in ethnographic and folk arts/music, dance, fairy tales, the languages, etc.

That is why I suppose that the scheme of the envisaged book 'The History and Culture of the Celts' as outlined here may give the reader a complete picture of the Celtic history, culture and heritage.

The development scheme of the publication 'The History and Culture of the Celts' is to divide this work into the following three chronological periods:

1. Prehistory and Ancient Times: from the first arrival of the Celts to the beginning of the Roman or German occupation (in Ireland approximately to the beginning of the Christian era), i.e. to the end of the Celtic power in the majority of the Celtic works - with some elements of the fading Celtic culture on the Continent and in Britain in the Roman era;
2. Middle Ages: from the fall of the Roman power in Europe and from the beginning of the Christian era in Ireland to the end of the seventeenth century in the west part of the Continent (Irish-Scottish missions in West and Central Europe; Celtic influence at the court of Carolus Magnus. Celtic languages and dialects, their origin and development during the Middle Age to early modern times. Celtic literature, celtic plastic arts in the insular area and Brittany;

3. Modern Ages: from the early eighteenth century to contemporary times. Celtic heritage and tradition in the sphere of ethnography, in folklore (fairy tales, music, dance). Reminiscences of some Celtic cultural elements in the cultures of other European nations (literature, dramatic art, music, films, etc.)

The book on Celtic History and Culture should have a Preface which would clarify the ideas on: Who were the Celts and their impact on the development of making in Europe - economic aspects (the foundation of the production of iron, craft, etc.), social aspects (completion prehistoric development) and cultural phenomena (arts, language, literature, etc.).

As my profession is prehistory, I have classified in a more definite form only the first section of the proposed publication covering the prehistory of the Celts and their culture. As to the detailed subject of other sections - those concerning the Middle Ages and modern age to the contemporary time - I am not competent leaving this task to other experts (historians, linguists, historians of literature and arts, music, theatre, experts in folk art and ethnography).

ANNEX 10

PROPOSAL SUBMITTED BY PROFESSOR W. MEID (AUSTRIA)
FOR THE 'HISTORY OF THE CELTS'

I suggest that Professor Schmidt's concept should be adopted in principle, with one special modification, namely that the introductory part should contain an overview of the whole subject matter along chronological lines, to meet the wishes expressed for an orientation along such lines. It was thought that a chronological ordering of the whole work would create great difficulties in the presentation of the subject matter, while as a summary presentation it would be very useful and would permit a condensed popularization of the whole subject matter.

Thus, in a succinct fashion, this overview should deal with:

- I. The Celts (who are, or were the Celts? General lay-out of the Celtic countries and position of the Celtic peoples)
- II. The Celts from Prehistoric Times to the End of Antiquity (early Celtic history from archaeological and historical sources)
- III. The Celtic Peoples in the Middle Ages
- IV. The Celtic Peoples in Modern Times
- V. The Problem of Celtic Identity.

It is to be understood that the main part of the work would follow the outlines of Professor Schmidt's plan, treating the various thematic blocks comprehensively, which would of course not preclude a chronological ordering within these blocks where the subject matter demanded it.

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ANNEX 11

COMMUNICATION FROM PROFESSOR L. RIBEIRO SOARES
OF THE FREE UNIVERSITY OF LISBON AND THE
ACADEMY OF HISTORY

I have pleasure in announcing to you the establishment in Lisbon in November 1983 of the study centre to examine the cultural relationship between the north-west of the Iberian Peninsula and the Celtic-speaking regions that was approved in paragraph 55 (vi) of the Final Report of the November 1981 Dublin Meeting, to be called the 'Centre for "Estremnic" Studies' - from 'Estrimnia', the name given in the Ora Maritima de Avieno to the Atlantic region stretching from the north-west of the Iberian Peninsula to Brittany, which since the third millenium B.C. has maintained cultural ties with the regions of the present-day speakers of Celtic languages.

It was perhaps more 'Celticized' than actually Celtic, for in this culture the indigenous element was to persist during Romanization and the period of the Barbarian kingdom of Galicia, evangelized by Saint Martin of Dumium. It was a culture that was to continue to maintain relations with Brittany and Ireland in the sixth and seventh centuries, was of great importance and is now beginning to be studied in the culture of the first monarchy of Ireland.

The Centre for 'Estremnic' Studies hopes soon to hold its first symposium. We hope to be able to hold the first Week of 'Estremnic' studies in Lisbon in 1985 or 1986, with the assistance of Unesco and under the auspices of the Academy of History and the Gulbenkian Foundation.

The Centre will be a key body, since it was set up, in accordance with the decision adopted at the Dublin meeting, to represent the PCCC in Portugal, distributing the Newsletter, maintaining relations with other organizations in Portugal, establishing and assisting new organizations concerned with Celtic culture and acting as the major promoter and co-ordinator of the various Celtic study projects.